

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 14, 1912

NUMBER 2

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of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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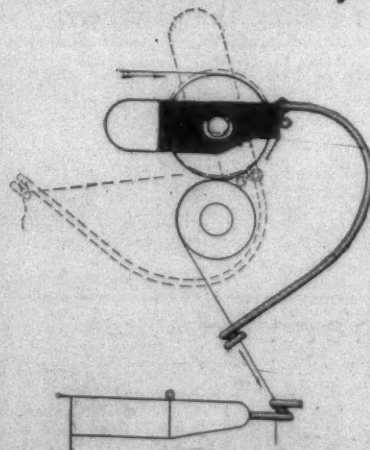
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Optimism

Prosperity has returned to the cotton manufacturing industry.

While a few pessimists still howl and talk hard times most of the mills now have orders and are being operated at a profit.

The last few weeks have been especially noted for the number of old mills that have been purchased and are being renovated preparatory to being put in operation.

These plants have been idle for a long time and the men who are putting them in operation know that there is now a profit even for old mills.

With the return of prosperity to the cotton manufacturers, there will come a revival of mill building including the improvement of existing plants.

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Southern
Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 14, 1912

NUMBER 2

Cotton Manufacturing in Italy

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

Among the cotton-manufacturing countries of the world Italy ranks seventh in the number of spindles and eighth in the value of exports. Cotton manufacturing is one of the chief industries of the country and the products of the mills constitute the largest items in Italy's exports of manufactured articles.

Cotton was an article of commerce in Italy long before its introduction into England; and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Milan, Florence, Venice, and Genoa, were important markets from which raw cotton was distributed to the workers in the Netherlands (who later introduced the industry into Lancashire). However, there was practically no machine spinning in those days and weaving was carried on mainly as a cottage industry.

It was not until the latter part of the nineteenth century that great development took place, and the progress of the industry in the past 2 years has been little short of marvelous. Without the advantage of a supply of cotton, coal, or iron for machinery, and with a class of cheap but untrained labor, the manufacturers set boldly to the task, and in a comparatively short time have built up an industry that occupies a position next in importance to that of the United States in the world's cotton-goods trade.

Cause of Rapid Expansion.

Two factors at home have stimulated the growth of the industry. The tariffs of 1878 and 1887, the latter highly protective, practically shut out foreign goods and enabled the native mills to occupy the domestic market. In more recent years a factor leading to the building of many mills was the law of 1902, which went into effect in 1907 and which prohibited night work by women and children in cotton mills. Formerly nearly all the mills operated at night, but the law made it impossible to continue the system. As the mills working in the day only could not supply the demands of the trade, there was a rapid increase in the number of factories to offset the effect of the law.

The number of spindles has increased nearly sevenfold in a little more than a quarter of a century, while in the same period the number of looms has increased from

27,817 to 134,385. It is rather difficult to ascertain the exact number as taxes are levied on the number of spindles or looms, and this system makes manufacturers reticent in the matter of furnishing statistics. The figures given above were furnished by the Associazione Cottoniera Italiana, the best authority on the industry in Italy, and though possibly slightly less than the actual number, are practically correct.

The decrease in the imports of raw cotton in 1910, as compared with 1907, was due in part to the world-wide crisis in the industry and to the curtailment of production, but it is also accounted for by the fact that the mills are gradually engaging in the spinning of finer number of yarns than formerly. Although Italian mills can not yet compete with England and Switzerland in the finer counts of yarn, they are no longer confined to low numbers, 8s, 100s, and even 120s being spun in some of the establishments.

Character of the Industry—Swiss Interests.

The industry in Italy is modeled somewhat after that of England, spinning and weaving being carried on in separate mills; the American system of having spinning and weaving in one building is unknown. It is not uncommon, however, for one firm to own both spinning and weaving factories, and some of the larger concerns also operate bleacheries, dye works and printing establishments. Differentiation of functions is not carried so far as in England or Switzerland, where the operations of spinning and weaving are entirely distinct and separate.

The customary size of the spinning mills is 30,000 to 50,000 spindles. Some firms operate less than this number, while others have more than 100,000, although in the latter case the spindles are usually distributed in two or more mills located in different towns. Weaving mills range from 500 to 2,000 looms, but there are many smaller concerns.

An important part in the development of the Italian cotton industry has been played by the Swiss. In former years Italy was one of Switzerland's best customers for cotton goods, but after Italy's high

tariff went into effect in 1887 Switzerland lost a large part of its trade in the country. As a result many of the Swiss manufacturers built mills in Italy, where they found a plentiful supply of cheap labor and an abundance of water power. Today these factories are among the most successful in Italy, and even in mills owned by Italians it is not unusual to find a Swiss manager or superintendent; undoubtedly the skill of these men has contributed largely to the success of the Italian industry.

Principal Manufacturing Districts.

The heart of the cotton industry in Italy lies in the northern part of

in Liguria, 76 in Venetia and 70 in Campana.

Census of Looms and Spindles by Districts.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Italy has recently completed a census of the spindles and mechanical looms in Italy, by districts. These statistics are doubtless the most accurate obtainable, and through the courtesy of the association I was given the figures in advance of their publication. In the table following the spindles are classified as to whether belonging to firms operating spinning mills only or to firms operating both spinning and weaving mills.

Districts	Owned by spinning mill firms	Owned by spinning and weaving firms	Total	Mechanical looms
Lombardy	741,058	1,419,158	2,160,216	75,912
Piedmont	483,328	543,896	1,027,224	29,866
Venetia	241,373	494,578	735,951	13,533
Liguria	205,746	162,578	368,324	6,121
Central Italy	112,876	101,504	214,380	4,831
Southern Italy and Sicily	45,520	24,396	69,916	4,122
Total	1,829,901	2,746,024	4,575,925	134,385

The foregoing table shows that nearly 50 per cent of the spindles are located in Lombardy and that over 80 per cent are confined to Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia.

Development in the South.

The industry, has, in more recent years, developed in the south, particularly in Naples. The Government has endeavored to alleviate the unemployment prevalent in southern Italy by granting concessions for the encouragement of industries. To this end a special zone was marked out in the neighborhood of Naples in 1904 and firms that establish factories within its limits enjoy the following prizes: Free sites for mills, exemption from taxes for 10 years, free use of the water of the rivers, (all of which are owned by the government) for power for the same period, and permission to import machinery free of duty.

This policy has not, however, been attended with the degree of success that was anticipated, owing to the fact that the Neapolitan labor while cheap is not efficient. The general conclusion of the mill owners of the north has been that the superior labor of Lombardy and

(Continued on Page 8.)

Senator Overman Answers Labor Report

The following extracts from the Congressional Record give the reply of Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, to the recent report of the Labor Bureau:

Mr. Overman. Mr. President, I send to the desk and article taken from the Washington Herald of the 24th instant, and ask the Secretary to read the head lines and the paragraphs marked; and I also ask that the remainder of the article be published in the Record.

The Vice President. Without objection, that order will be made. The Secretary will read as indicated.

[From the Washington, (D. C.) Herald, February 24, 1912.]

"Southern Mills Bad as Prisons" (Bureau of Labor Report)—Families Ill Fed, Poorly Clad, and Ignored by Every Class of Society—Children All Drudges.

Twenty-One Homes Described.

The bureau selected 21 typical Southern cotton-mill families, 10 of them living in or near Atlanta, 6 just outside of Greensboro, N. C., and 5 living at Burlington, N. C., and the report states that a comparison of the menus of the families studied with the dietary of the Federal prison at Atlanta shows that for breakfast and dinner the quantity and quality of food of the families living fairly well is not far different from the prison diet. They have a little more variety perhaps.

The remainder of the article is as follows:

The Bureau of Labor completed and made public yesterday a report on southern cotton-mill workers, which is likely to arouse the southern Congressmen considerably. In recent debates in Congress the Congressmen from southern States seem sensitive on the subject of southern women and child labor, and the report made public tells in a striking way the decidedly dispirited conditions under which southern cotton-mill workers live, of scanty pay, scanty food, crowded homes, company stores, and of but little hope for the future.

Taking the result of more than a hundred families studied in the southern cotton mills, the report says:

"The minimum standard is a standard of living so low that one would expect few families to live on it."

Of their social status the report says:

"In the first place, they are looked down upon by the other people of the South. There is no attempt to make them a part of the community into which they have recently come. The old residents know little about them and care less. In the second place, certain conditions of the new industrial life forces this isolation. The whole family—men, women, and children—are engaged in the same industry in which every other family in their community is engaged."

The report says that with few exceptions they live in houses owned

by the mill company and in many cases buy their provisions from the company store.

"In other industries," adds the report, "the father may feel that he can never hope for anything more or himself, but he can at least plan and struggle for a better life for his children. Here the mill demands the children as well as the fathers."

The report says the so-called normal family—father, with wife and children depending upon him for support—is not found among the 21 typical southern cotton mills families studied, and that most of the families, even the poorest, were supported by the earnings of several wage earners and in addition the majority had the benefit of an income from boarders. The average number of wage earners per family for the 21 families was 3.6.

Pork Their Mainstay.

"The menus which appear with the family studies show better than any description the character of the food eaten by the cotton-mill operators," says the report. "It will be seen that corn bread, biscuit, pork, and coffee form a large part of the diet of all families. No tea is used, and one family had a substitute for coffee. When pork is mentioned without qualification it means fat pork, dry salted. This kind of meat contains very little lean. Other kinds of pork are always specified.

"Supper with most of the families is a light meal. Frequently it is nothing more than what is left from dinner, warmed over or eaten cold. In many other cases it is bread, meat (fatback), and coffee. Breakfast consists of coffee, bread, sirup, and pork in some form."

Mother in Discarded Garb.

The report shows that the earnings of a family where five were employed in the mill was something between \$800 and \$900 a year, and that the average amount spent by the father of the family on his clothing was \$38.97.

The mother, it is stated, spent less for her clothing than did the older daughters, and that in some instances the amount spent by them for clothing was wholly inadequate. In one instance one mother reported as clothing for the year "slippers, 98 cents," she wearing the clothing that her daughters had discarded. The average paid by any mother for her clothing for the year was \$14.92. In the majority of instances, it is stated, the families end the year slightly in debt.

Mr. Overman. Mr. President, after reading that statement in the Washington Herald, my first impulse was to ask for an investigating committee on the part of the Senate to inquire whether or not those statements are true. I knew they were misleading and that they were not true. I went to see the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whom I have always found to be a splendid gentleman, and I knew, together with his great ability, he was a man of justice and fairness. He called in the Commissioner of Labor, and, in re-

sponse to what occurred at our conference, the commissioner has written me a letter, which I ask to have read at the desk.

The Vice President. Without objection, the Secretary will read the letter, as requested by the Senator from North Carolina.

The Secretary read as follows: Department of Commerce and Labor Bureau of Labor,

Washington, February 24, 1912. Hon. Lee S. Overman,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator Overman: Referring to our conversation this morning in Secretary Nagel's office concerning the article appearing in the morning paper in which a Bureau of Labor report is quoted as saying: "Southern mills bad as prisons," and to your request that I write you in regard to that statement what I said to you in the conversation, I beg to say that no such statement appears in the volume to which the article in question clearly refers, nor any statement that would justify such a sentence.

Other than the data prescribed in the volume itself, no statement has been given out by me nor, so far as I can learn, by any one in the Bureau of Labor in any way dealing with this volume.

The study itself represents an investigation of what standard of living the earnings of cotton-mill operatives permit them to maintain. A dietary standard, arrived at through the studies of the Federal Department of Agriculture, was taken as a basis of comparison. This dietary did not contain sufficient details for accurate comparison. It was found, however, that the dietary of the Federal prison at Atlanta corresponded very closely in its totals with the food requirements of the Agricultural Department standard, and, in addition, it furnished all the items in detail upon which the totals were based. This was taken as a minimum food standard for an adult male in full vigor at moderate muscular work. Allowances were then made, upon a basis arrived at by the Department of Agriculture, for age and sex, and the food requirements thus deducted were taken as a minimum standard. The actual standards of living found amongst typical cotton-mill families in several southern cities and in Fall River, Mass., were then compared with this minimum standard, and also with a higher standard, which was given as a "fair" standard as actually found amongst the families studied.

The study does show that in a considerable percentage of the cases studied the individual families were not able, through the combined income of the wage-earning members to maintaining a standard of living equal to the minimum standard in which the food requirements were represented by the dietary of the Federal penitentiary.

You were given a copy of the report in question this morning and can see by reading it what basis there is for the headlines to which

you took exception and for which neither myself nor anyone connected with this bureau is in the slightest degree responsible.

I am, respectfully, yours,

Chas. P. Nagel, Commissioner.

Mr. Overman. Mr. President, why he should have compared these free-born American citizens who work in the cotton mills with penitentiary convicts I do not know. Such a comparison is odious and will enable some of these fanatical people to go up and down this country and charge that these cotton-mill hands are treated like convicts. And without the full report and the truth it would astonish and outrage the public. I remind the Senate that the penitentiary referred to is a Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and that the prisoners are fed out of the bountiful funds of the Treasury of the United States. I want to read just two menus of two days of the penitentiary to show that those convicts live about as well as the ordinary man in this country. I know it to be a fact that no later than yesterday I was told by a distinguished lawyer from my State that when a man is convicted in a Federal court for a felony he always requests to be sent to the penitentiary at Atlanta, rather than to jail.

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) suggests to me that he does not suppose that some Senators know what "crackling bread" is, but some of us do, and it is pretty good food.

I have gone indiscriminately through the report, which is Volume XVI of the report of the bureau. On page 26 it is stated:

Families 1 to 8 live in Atlanta, Ga.; 12 to 15 in Greensboro, N. C.; and 17 to 21 at the country mill near Burlington.

Now I ask the Senate to listen and see whether the commission was justified in drawing that comparison when I read the menu of family No. 11 at Greensboro, N. C., and others at Burlington, N. C.

Mr. Overman read several extracts from the report.

Do not your mouths water and do you not long for the good, old-fashioned home cooking, even of these poor cotton-mill families? That is a family whose living he compares with the penitentiary convicts of this country. What is the Government going to do about it? Do you propose to feed these people? Do you propose to clothe them? Do you propose to give them better wages?

Now, Mr. President, I wish the country could read this report and see how these families live. I want to show to the country—and it can be shown from this report—that the North Carolina cotton-mill operatives live as well as any laboring people in the world, and yet the Commissioner of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor sends out to the country, not the report as put in the papers, because that is exaggerated and untrue, but he does compare their method of

living with that of the convicts in the penitentiaries of this country—these good people who live in my State and in Atlanta, Ga., and in Massachusetts. If the Senator from Georgia would read it he would see that the mill operatives in his State live just as well as do those in North Carolina. They are a happy people; they are a good people; they are American citizens; and I protest against this great Government of ours, to which they pay taxes—

Mr. Tillman. And they speak the English language, too.

Mr. Overman. And they speak the English language. I protest against their being slandered in the way they have been by a great department of this Government. In passing, I want to say that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor told me that he did not recommend the establishment of a new bureau to gather such information as this, but reported against it; and yet the Senate has passed a bill establishing a bureau to get just such stuff as this, which it has been stated costs the Government the immense sum of \$300,000. I do not know what the purpose of making such a report is. Mr. President, why men should be guilty of such conduct, unless it is to create prejudice against as vicious a section as there is in this country and against as fine a people as live, I do not know. When he says that the people of the South look down upon the mill operatives, I deny it. They sympathize, encourage and help them in every way possible under the circumstances of their living and environment. They build them schools, churches, and in some instances club houses, gymnasiums, reading rooms, and places of amusement.

Mr. Gallinger. Mr. President—The Vice President. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. Overman. I yield to the Senator with pleasure.

Mr. Gallinger. If the men who are sent out on these errands of supposed philanthropy did not find this sort of material in their minds, there would not be any use for them in this bureau.

Mr. Overman. That is correct.

Mr. Gallinger. If they should go out and report that the people employed in the mills in North Carolina, in Massachusetts, and in New Hampshire as well, are earning fair wages and living in a comfortable way, we would not make appropriations of four or five hundred thousand dollars for this bureau to gather information of this kind. It would come to an end. So, to perpetuate their own salaries, it is rather important that these men should find just this kind of thing that is being reported here, which looks to me to be utterly scandalous, and something that ought to be stopped in some way if we can stop it.

Mr. Overman. And furthermore—Mr. Borah. Mr. President—

The Vice President. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield?

Mr. Overman. I read from this report to show that the conclusions of the report are wrong, and that these people live as well and are

clothed as well as any people in the United States similarly situated.

Mr. Borah. Mr. President—Mr. Overman. I again say that some of these menus mentioned in this document are as good as the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Gallinger), or I have on our tables in our humble homes in our States.

Mr. Borah. Mr. President, if that be true—

The Vice President. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. Overman. Yes.

Mr. Borah. If it be true that this report discloses that these people are living in the luxurious manner suggested by the Senator, what is the fault with reference to the report?

Mr. Overman. Why do you want to spend a million dollars to get out such reports as this?

Mr. Borah. The expenditure has already been made; but, as I understand, now the Senator is objecting to something that is in the report.

Mr. Overman. I am objecting to the commissioner's conclusions, based upon the statistics for 21 families, Nos. 1 to 11 living in Atlanta, 12 to 21 in Greensboro and Burlington, N. C., and a certain number in Massachusetts. I am objecting to his conclusions, and from what I have shown here from the menus of those people the conclusions are misleading and wrong.

Cotton Manufacturing in Italy.

(Continued from Page 3)

Piedmont is worth more than the financial saving in the South.

Lombardy Region.

In Lombardy, the province of Milan ranks first in importance, followed by Como, Bergamo and Brescia. The Valley of Seriana northwest of Milan, in the Provinces of Bergamo and Como, is an important manufacturing district on account of the advantage of cheap power furnished by the rivers there. The important cotton-mill towns of Busto Arsizio, with more than 40 factories, mainly spinning; Monza, with nearly 20; and Gallarate and Legnano are all located in the Province of Milan.

The city of Milan itself is the industrial capital of Italy. Here many of the firms operating mills in various parts of Lombardy maintain offices. The cotton-mill machinery and supply dealers, the raw-cotton agents, and the exporting houses are all centered in Milan, and practically all the various transactions connected with the industry are carried on there.

Milan is also the headquarters of the Associazione Cotoniera Italiana, or Italian Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of which practically all the leading cotton manufacturers are members, and which is one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the world. Its services to the industry are many and varied. It furnishes daily information in regard to the raw cotton market and weekly confidential reports on the transactions in yarns. It takes an active part in tariff discussions and in other legislative matters af-

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Sale of Rhode Island Mill

Spray, N. C.

Under order of the Court the property of the Rhode Island Company, Spray, N. C., will be sold at public auction at Spray, N. C., at 11 a. m., April 10th, 1912.

The property consists of five acres of land on which are located modern mill buildings, cotton warehouse, etc., equipped throughout with sprinklers and fire protection. The machinery consists of 9696 spindles and 144 looms with its complement of picking, carding, and finishing machinery.

Minimum bid that can be accepted is \$100,000 and successful bidder will be required to deposit certified check for \$10,000 immediately after the property is knocked down.

For further information inquire of

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Trustees.

fecting the industry. It collects statistics and data and is an authority on cotton manufacturing in Italy. Moreover, through its many correspondents abroad it gathers valuable information in regard to the cotton industry and trade in all parts of the world and furnishes its members with confidential information about foreign markets and trade opportunities. Its monthly bulletin is an exceedingly creditable trade journal, and in addition to trade information it prints technical articles dealing with every phase of the industry.

In the Piedmont region the cotton industry is practically confined to the Provinces of Turin and

Novara, which are about equal in importance as regards the number of spindles and looms. In general, the yarns spun in the Province of Turin are of a finer number and the cloth woven is of a higher quality than those produced in Novara and in Lombardy. In the cities of Busto Arsizio, Monza, Gallarate, and Novara the manufacturing of colored goods is carried on extensively, while the mills in the Province of Bergamo spin coarse to medium yarns and weave heavy gray cloths.

(Continued next week)

Experiments in Cotton Dyeing

By M. Fort, before Bradford Technical College

(Continued from Last Week)

Experiments made on the addition of small quantities of calcium sulphate to pure salt when used as an assistant gave shades almost exactly identical with those obtained by use of common salt. (The influence of calcium chloride was different, poorer, thinner shades being obtained. This is no doubt due to the more complete interaction with the dyestuff which takes place with calcium chloride than with the less soluble calcium sulphate. These poorer shades were faster to light but not so fast to washing as the ordinary shades, being moreover changed by the alkali of the washing liquor from the poor shade of the calcium compound to something of the depth and bloom of the original sodium salt of the color acid.)

It was noticed that the presence of strongly acid groups in a dyestuff (in certain cases at any rate) makes it much more easily affected by the impurities in common salt. Thus, when Chrysamine G and Salicine Yellow (both benzidine derivatives) are dyed under similar conditions, the shades obtained from Chrysamine G are little affected by varying the assistant employed from pure salt to common or Glauber's salt, whereas Salicine Yellow, possessing an additional nitro group, dyes a much browner shade with common salt than with pure assistants.

The differences enumerated above (2)-(6) inclusive, indicate substitution to some extent of alkaline earth metals for sodium in the colored salt fixed on the cotton. The extent of this interaction will be determined by the nature of the dyestuff and its ionisation, by the concentration of alkaline earth metals present, and the nature of the compounds in which they exist. An excess of sodium carbonate tends to maintain the dye as a sodium salt, but, of course, could not be used in practical dyeing. The alkaline earth salts of colored acids are less soluble than the sodium compounds, are duller in shade, and deposit in a looser form on the cotton; hence are somewhat faster to light, not so bright, bleed and stain more in a washing test, and give a slightly different handle, while in addition exhibiting greater difficulty in dyeing evenly.

With the object of counteracting the influence of impurities in common salt, experiments were made on the addition of soap to the bath. To dyebaths employing 5 per cent of common salt for dyeing light shades—i. e., 1-2 per cent dyestuff or less—1 per cent of soap was added. A slight scum was formed, and the dyeings were much improved in clearness, and shade, the improvement being of the same order as was obtained by adding 1 per cent soap to a dyebath containing 5 per cent pure salt and 2 per cent (excessive) added calcium sulphate. As might be expected, the addition

of 1 per cent sodium phosphate in conjunction with common salt also gave rise to improvement in clearness of the dyed shades.

However, if used in quantity, sodium phosphate has a distinct effect on the tone of the dyed shade, besides assisting the dyeing according to its normality in the bath. A similar phenomenon in the case of pure salt and Glauber's salt has been mentioned under (1) above. In the investigation of this action of different assistants, a reddish benzidine dyestuff was dyed 1-2 per cent shade on mercerized cotton; a little soda ash was present in the dye used and no further addition of this nature was made to the bath, but a wide variety of "positive" assistants (i. e., those substances which aid the transference of the dye from solution to the fibre) was chosen, 5 per cent of pure salt being taken, and other assistants in similar normality, dyeing in separate baths under similar conditions side by side. The following results show the variety of effect on the tone; the shades throughout were of similar depth: (1) Sodium phosphate gave the best shade, bright, clear, and on the blue side; (2) sodium sulphate gave a shade almost equal to sodium phosphate; (3) sodium thiosulphate and sodium sulphate gave dyeings resembling those obtained with sodium sulphate; (4) the shades got with sodium arsenate were nothing like so good as with sodium phosphate; (5) all the assistants hitherto mentioned gave bluer shades, which appeared bright and superior to the yellowish flat dyeings obtained by use of common salt or pure salt. Shades comparing unfavorably with those obtained in (1) and (2) above were also given by sodium nitrate, sodium acetate, and sodium formate. Potassium chloride gave superior shades to those obtained with salt as assistant, while potassium sulphate influenced the dyed shade in a similar manner to sodium sulphate.

These results indicate a role played by the "positive" assistant subsidiary to, and distinct from, the assistance it renders on the basis of its normality in the bath.

Finally, a further note on the after-treatment of direct colors is the outcome of experiments in that direction. The mere fact that after-treatment of a dyed cotton color with copper sulphate will sadden the shade is by no means an indication that the saddened shade will be improved in fastness to light; it may be even impaired. Experiment has shown that only those dyestuffs having a hydroxyl group, ortho to the azo group, are improved in fastness to light on the cotton fibre by after-treatment with copper sulphate. Dyestuffs such as Congo Red, possessing no free (OH) or (COOH) groups, appear unaffected in shade or light-fastness by such after-treatment. In the dyes examined the presence of a mordant

(Continued on Page 18)

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Starch, Dextrine, etc.

Take-up for Looms

This invention, by William S. Southwick, of Worcester, Mass., relate to improvements in take-up mechanism for looms, and to details of construction thereof.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a construction in which the shaft for driving the take-up worm gear is so arranged that it can be moved so that the worm thereon will come out of mesh with the worm-gear, thus permitting the latter to be operated by hand to turn the cloth roll back; also to provide the take-up mechanism with safety device whereby the weavers cannot stretch the cloth without detection.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear herein-after.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

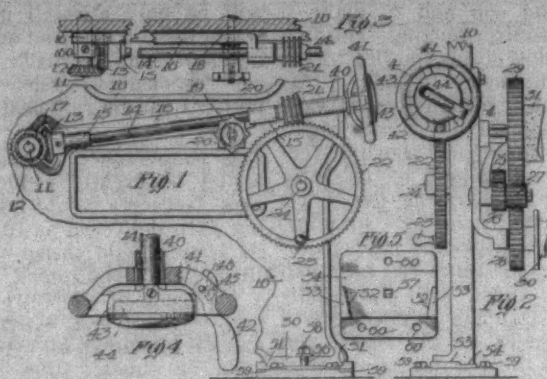


Figure 1 is an end view of a portion of the frame of a loom showing certain features of this invention applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a front view of the same; Fig. 3 is a plan of the same with the frame in section; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4-4 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a plan of the details of the adjustable foot device.

The invention is shown as applied to the frame 10 of a loom of ordinary construction. On this frame is mounted a shaft 11 which receives power from the driving shaft of the loom (not shown) and which, so far as the mechanism herein shown is concerned, acts as the driving shaft. It is shown as usual as provided with a bevel gear 12 driving a bevel gear 13 on an intermediate shaft 14. In the present instance this intermediate shaft is journaled in bearings 15 on a frame 16 which is provided with an opening 17 for the bevel gear 13 and extends beyond this opening so as to be journaled on the hub of the shaft 11. A collar 160 is fixed to the hub to hold the frame against the loom side. On this account this intermediate shaft and its frame are movable about the shaft 11 as a pivot. In order to hold this shaft and frame in the desired positions, the frame is provided with a fixed bolt 18 which extends through a slot 19 in the frame 16, so that the frame can be moved up and down. The frame is adapted to be fixed in position on the loom frame by means of a finger-head 20 having a screw thread fitting the thread of the bolt 18 and having a neck for engaging the frame 16 when screwed up. The

worm 21 meshing with a take-up shaft 14 is also provided with a worm-gear 22. This gear is provided with a handle 23 thereon for turning it by hand, and is mounted on a shaft 24 having a gear 25 thereon meshing with the gear 26 on the stud which carries also a pinion 27 meshings with the gears 28 and 29 which directly operate the cloth roll 30 and the sand roll 31 respectively.

From what has been described so far it will be seen that when the cloth roll is to be operated by power from the shaft 11, the worm 21 is lowered into engagement with the worm gear, and the wheel 20 tightened up so so that the parts will operate in the regular way. If it is desired to turn back the cloth roll

by hand independently of the power (as for picking out or other purposes) the wheel 29 is loosened, the frame 16 raised, and the wheel tightened if desired to hold the worm 21 out of contact with the take-up worm gear which is then operated by hand.

It is well known that weavers sometimes turn up the cloth-roll while the machine is running so as to stretch the cloth and get credit for more cloth than they have actually produced. For the purpose of preventing this without omitting the usual means whereby the cloth roll can be turned up for adjustment if desired, the following mechanism is shown. The worm 21 is not mounted directly on the shaft 14, but on a sleeve 40 thereon. On this sleeve is fixed a hand-wheel 41 on which is pivotally mounted a handle 42 by which the hand wheel can be turned. On the end of the shaft 14 is fixed a head 43 having a single diametrical pocket 44 deep enough to receive the handle when the latter is turned back out of operative position as shown in Fig. 2. Now when it is desired to let back the cloth roll to pick out when the loom is stopped, all that is necessary to do is to swing the handle from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 4 where the back of it comes against the rim of the hand-wheel. Now the shaft is entirely disconnected from the sleeve 40, and the hand-wheel together with the worm 21 can be rotated, having the desired effect. When the loom is running it is a very difficult matter to get the handle out of the deep pocket, and it it can be taken out, this and

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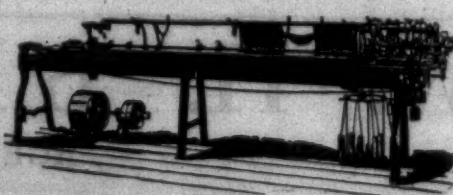
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putting it back would take so much time, that the practice of pumping worm wheel takes place through would be stopped. The handle 42 the handle 42 because the shaft 14 has a spring pressed pin 45 which is not capable of driving the worm slips over the opposite sides of a lug 21 except when connected with it 46 on the hand-wheel to yieldingly by this handle.

(Continued on Page 12)

Waste in Weaving Mills

It is scarcely necessary to submit that the question of waste in weaving mills is a most important one, and that the various causes of waste production and the remedies to be applied cannot be too freely discussed. Almost every process and every handling that yarn passes through yield opportunities for making waste. This applies to both warp and weft, but perhaps more particularly to weft, commencing as soon as the yarn is put into use until it is finally woven into cloth. Consequently, in order to make a thorough study of the waste problem it will be necessary to follow the yarn through all these processes and handlings.

In beam warping and section warping there is scarcely any waste unless it is the result of an incorrect calculation for length required, or some mistake in the arrangement of the sections according to the patterns. It is often stated by theorists that in warp dressing or Yorkshire dressing no waste is produced, but as a matter of fact waste is made on every warp, and it is caused generally by the running out of those colors which are unable to withstand the same tension as the others in use. At the finishing of a beam, say, three or four colors, it will be found that one or two of the colors run a few yards shorter than the others, and as the finishing lease has to be put in at the end of the first color that runs out, it results in those few yards of the other colors having to be cut off as waste. No rule can be ascertained which shows how much should be allowed for one color and how much for another; in one warp we may have red and white coming out longer than the blue, and in another warp the white may run out a few yards shorter than the red. The result depends practically upon what tension can be placed on the various colors, and this in turn depends largely on the number of threads in the color split, and on the hard or soft condition of the warps. The only feature to which special attention should be paid is to obtain the full warp length out of the color that runs

out first by placing as much tension on the yarn as is consistent with good dressing speed, and to make the length gained by stretching cover the loss on the length cut away at the end. The same remark applies when dressing cords, say, with 32's ground colors and 2-40's cord. If the warps are of equal length the 32's will run out first and there will be several yards wasted of the 2-40's. This can be partially remedied by ordering the 2-40's warps about 1 to 1 1-2 per cent shorter than the 32's, being careful not to overestimate it or the 32's will run out longest and probably cause still more waste. There is practically next to no waste in beaming, but if the beaming is performed carelessly or with the expansion combs not in proper working order there is much trouble stored up for the sizer and the weaver. The using of combs which do not contract and expand is very often the sole cause of the lappers and slack threads which show up over all parts of the beam during the slashing process. When the slack threads pass into the loom the result is seen in 'traps' and waste.

Following the yarn into the weaving shed, it will be found that the waste tins are fairly well filled, and the causes for this are numerous. The shuttling of a soft or broken-nosed cop is sure to result in a certain amount of yarn being pulled off before the shuttle can be threaded; the amount of yarn pulled off differs much with the class of weaver. Dyed cops, of account of the many handlings and packings they are subjected to, are very liable to produce a large amount of pulling-off waste.

Bad cop bottom waste is generally the result of bad shuttling. This defective shuttling may be caused by bad packing or constant handling, or it may be in the case of dyed cops the result of previous skewering in the process of dyeing. Another cause of too much cop bottom waste in dyed cops is the method of shuttling. Some weavers hold the cop in one hand and with the other push the shuttle tongue into the cop, and at the same time keep turning the shuttle about from left to right, and so on. This turning about of the shuttle makes the side

or edge of the tongue spring act like a scraper on the little projections of yarn which show through the perforations of the paper tubes and weakens, if it does not actually cut, the yarn inside the cop. The correct method is to hold the cop and push the shuttle tongue steadily in, holding the shuttle rigid and following up the end of the shuttle tongue with the hand which is holding the cop. Another cause of much weavers' waste is "flying off"—that is, the cop or a part of it coming off the shuttle tongue before it is finished. This may be caused by the pick being too strong or by the check strap being badly arranged, so that the shuttle comes to a standstill suddenly and the power still left in the shuttle is sufficient to break the cop and to make it fly off the shuttle tongue. The fact of a cop being either too dry or too moist has tendency to make it fly off; the best condition for the yarn to be in is when it contains about 8 per cent of moisture above perfect dryness; this amount of moisture also assists in removing the snarls left in the yarn during spinning. Cops which are spun on plain paper (not perforated) tubes run off much better than those with paste bottoms, the reason being that they will withstand more rough usage and handling at the bottom before they get out of shape or are closed, and thus making it easier to shuttle the cops without stabbing or having to pull the bottom out.

There is sometimes considerable waste in the using of mercerised weft on pirn bobbins which have been wound on the same machine and with the same guide arrangement as for ordinary yarn. The smooth surface of the mercerised yarn and the even layers of the yarn on the bobbin make it a difficult matter to weave the yarn off without slippage, especially when using a strong pick. This can be obviated by altering the guide motion on the winding frame from an even-up-and-down motion to a differential motion, the result being the same as the build of an ordinary pin cop. On a heart cam guide machine the only change required, is to use a lop-sided heart cam instead of the usual symmetrical cam.

Whatever the arrangements made

to overcome any of the difficulties mentioned above, they cannot be really effective without a good system of waste inspection. The waste should be examined very frequently, and while it is still in the possession of the person responsible for its production. The examination of a skip full of waste and the posting of a warning notice in the weaving shed are not of the slightest value. A system found by experience to be very effective is to arrange for the weavers to bring in their waste once a day at a certain time, say No. 1 weaver to bring waste in at 8:30 a. m., and No. 2 weaver to follow when No. 1 weaver arrives back at the looms. This gives a good opportunity for inspecting each weaver's waste, as there will be only a small quantity of waste for the day, and any comment necessary can be made to the person responsible, whilst large cop bottoms can be returned to be woven off.

All these objections and grievances would be greatly reduced if only manufacturers would insist on having yarn delivered as they required it. They should insist upon having their yarn conditioned with about 8 per cent of moisture over perfect dryness, not 8 per cent over natural moisture; all cops should be spun on tubes, thus eliminating paste bottoms; cops should be made to a specified length, girth and bore; and all yarn should be packed in cases. If these conditions were adopted and due attention given to the working of the yarn inside the mill, the waste account would not be so formidable as it is under present-day circumstances.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, England.

After he had kissed her and pressed her rosy cheek against his and patted her under the chin, she drew back and said:

"George, do you shave yourself?"

"Yes? why do you ask?" he replied.

"I thought so," she said; "your face is the roughest I ever"—

Then she stopped, but it was too late, and he went away with a cold, heavy lump in his breast.—Ex.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Management of Help.

We wish to apologize again for the delay in printing the articles on the "Management of Help," but will state that they will be mailed early next week.

Slasher Tape.

A great many of the New England mills and some Southern mills now use slasher tape in the place of the old slasher comb.

Slasher tape is about two inches wide and is made of heavy paper coated with a special glue on one side.

When a beam is to be doffed on the slasher a piece of the tape after being wet on the inside is laid across the warp where the slasher comb would go and then three strips of about 10 inches each are pasted lengthwise of the warp from this strip to the beam. After the warp is drawn in the strips are easily removed and the warp is found to be in better shape than if a slasher comb had been used, for with a comb a number of ends get in one dent and are more or less crossed, whereas with the slasher tape every end is kept absolutely straight.

A Question.

Editor:

Will some good superintendent or overseer tell me why the beams on my slasher do not run out even? One beam will run out and there will be from 10 yards to 1-4 wrap on the others. It is just as liable to be one beam as the other which runs out first. We run the same weight on all beams and they run out the same as if we only weighed the two back beams.

I have been told that it was caused by having more weight on one beam than the other. Have also been told it was the "weather" and that a warp run on a "dry day" would be longer than a warp run on a "damp day." The superintendent says that it is caused by one warp "stopping" more than the other. We have Lowell warpers and our numbers are 19s, 30s. What is the trouble? Any information along this line will be appreciated. "ex-Tar Heel."

Fast Dyes Required.

There has been a tremendous stride made in dyestuffs and dyeing of cotton goods during the last decade. An ordinary gingham to retail at 10 or 15 cents a yard can be had absolutely fast. This fact has not been graphically brought to the attention of consumers, who are still afraid of such colors as heliotropes because they believe them to be fugitive.

Ask the average woman who purchases 25 cents gingham if she buys any particular brand or whether she can purchase a gingham out-

ing suit with an absolutely fast color. In nine cases out of ten she just asks for gingham in general, and will tell you that she bought 15 or 25 cent gingham which hasn't stood washings, although you may be able to tell her that she could buy cheaper gingham absolutely fast and just as well styled.—Daily Trade Record.

New Allis-Chalmers Plan.

Plans for a thorough reorganization of the Allis Chalmers Co. have been made and at a meeting this week the committees of the bondholders and stockholders are expected to ratify them.

The plans are to assess the preferred stock at \$20 per share, and the common at \$10 a share. By this \$5,212,000 will be raised. It also provides for the elimination of the \$11,148,000 first mortgage against the company's property by subscription to new preferred stock with a bonus of common stock, the exact ratio to be determined at the meeting.

The control of the company will pass into the hands of voting trustees. It is thought the protective committees will ask for a friendly receivership. If there are no new troubles the company will be supplied with funds to carry on its operations, and the present difficulties will soon be eliminated.

New Spindle Drive.

We recently had occasion to see the new spindle drive which is being put on the new spinning frames which are being installed by Fales & Jenks at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., and other mills.

On these frames the spindles are driven by a braided tape and four spindles are run by one tape.

The band goes around the drum in the same manner as on a spooler and also passes over a four inch idler pulley. The spindles whorl has a flat groove and the drum is slightly larger than is used with the ordinary band drive.

The tape is about 3-8 inch wide and give a very firm contact on the flat whorl and the tension is kept almost uniform by the weight of the idler which slides in a groove and takes up the slack.

An almost positive drive is said to be the result and the advantage of uniform twist is too well known to need discussion.

We understand that the other machine builders will install this drive when desired.

Answer to Tar Heel.

Editor:

I will try to give a reply to Tar Heel's question.

(1) He wants to know what makes his section beams run out uneven.

(2) Is it possible to put weight

enough on beams to make any noticeable difference in the weight?

(3) Has the weather any effect on the length of the yarn?

The first question is rather hard to answer correctly, as there are several things that will give the same trouble. And it is up to the man on the job to find the faults and remedy them.

In the first place the trouble might be in the measuring attachments on some one of the warpers. A reliable operator on them, then it must be in the friction on his section beams, for undoubtedly the beam with the least friction will run out first. There are several things that will cause friction on the beams. Some of the bearings may be closer than others. Some of the jam nuts may be just a fraction loose and make the beam run untrue, but not noticeably so, except to a close observer. This latter trouble will put a heavy pull on the beam. Some of the spindles in the beams may be bent, say one sixteenth of an inch, and, of course, when the beams turn over and starts from the low side to the high side it will put a heavy pull on the beam and cause friction. And there are several little faults that a close observer may notice.

In regard to the second question, the more weight on a beam the more the yarn will stretch. And the more the yarn is stretched the less it will weigh to the yarn.

As to the third question, in the writer's opinion the weather does not have enough effect on the length of the yarn to be noticed in the beams. Dexterity.

Mill Watchman Disappears.

A. N. Lawson, night watchman at the Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., disappeared in a most mysterious manner last Sunday night and since that time no trace of the missing man has been found. He was known to have had a sum of money on his person and it is thought that he was robbed. Investigations by the police have revealed practically nothing. Two unknown men were seen about the mill on Sunday night and suspicion points to them, as they also have disappeared. Lawson is sixty years old and as there is no apparent reason for his leaving home, it is believed that he met with foul play.

The afternoon of the big game between the Giants and the Athletics, Tom, entering the office, found a note from his employer, Mr. So-and-so:

"I am going out—shall return at 6:15."

Tom left a note: "I am going out, too; but you'll never know it, Old Glue-foot, for I shall return at 6:14."

But Tom got caught in a street car block and Mr. Soandso didn't.—Exchange.

Superintendents and Overseers

Catawba Cotton Mills.

Newton, N. C.

H. G. McFalls.....Superintendent
C. P. Guthrie.....Carder
J. W. Fox.....Spinner

Liberty Cotton Mill.

Clayton, N. C.

P. M. White.....Superintendent
A. C. Atkinson.....Carder and Spin.
S. R. Suggs.....Master Mechanic

Warren Mfg. Co.

Warrenville, S. C.

J. J. Ward.....Superintendent
W. L. Jenkins.....Carder
E. J. Craig.....Spinner
John L. Phillips.....Weaver
E. F. Etheridge.....Master Mechanic

Magnolia Mills.

Magnolia, Miss.

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Geo. Moore.....Asst. Supt.
J. J. Going.....Carder
John Greenlee.....Spinner
F. T. Newberry.....Weaver
C. H. Orr.....Engineer

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Greer, S. C.

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J. R. McMahan.....Spinner
J. G. Lesley.....Weaver
G. P. Garrett.....Cloth Room
J. L. W. McCarter.....Master Mechanic

Lancaster Cotton Mills.

Lancaster, S. C.

A. H. Robbins.....Superintendent
J. A. Hinson, Carder & Spinner No. 1
B. L. Still.....Carder No. 2
J. W. Hames.....Spinner No. 2
T. N. Reeves, Carder & Spinner No. 3
M. S. Hall.....Weaver
J. W. Mahaffey.....Cloth Room
A. F. Settlemyer.....Master Mechanic

Nantucket Mills.

Spray, N. C.

G. M. Lamar.....Superintendent
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R. L. Lowell.....Weaver
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J. C. Wallace.....Beaming
P. F. Grogan.....Electrician
J. W. Price.....Master Mechanic
J. A. Ward.....Dyeing

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, March 14

Reduction of Acreage.

We receive the local papers from all sections of the South and have the opportunity of getting the ideas of the different sections. We have never before seen as much uniformity of action as is now being put into effect relative to the reduction of cotton acreage and we are firmly convinced that when the reduction is announced it will wake up the cotton world.

The Senatorial Fight.

This publication has no political affiliation and will take no part in the present Senatorial contest in North Carolina but our editor feels that he can with propriety make the following statement:

Judge Walter Clark one of the four candidates for United States Senator from North Carolina is father of the editor of this journal and support that is given to him will be appreciated by our editor.

Judge Clark is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina and has been upon the Superior and Supreme Court bench of this state over twenty-seven years.

The World's Spindles.

During the past few years it has been a very difficult matter to determine accurately the number of spindles in the world.

The chief reason for this has been that many plants had suspended operation during the period of depression and many of them did not expect to resume operation.

According to Shepperson's cotton facts there were in the world on August 31st, 1911 a grand total of 127,000,000 spindles.

Of these the United States is credited with 28,800,000 and Europe with 98,500,000.

European consumption of cotton amounted for the last fiscal year to 176,154 bales a week. The continent had 42,000,000 spindles, each of which disposed of 65 pounds of cotton a year. The 56,500,000 spindles of Great Britain, most of which spin a finer yarn, take an average of only 32.77 pounds a year. That accounts for the larger number of spindles consuming a smaller quantity of cotton. This fact must be kept in view when estimating next year's spindle consumption.

The highest quantity taken for spinning in any recent year was 272,710 bales of cotton a week by Great Britain, the continent and the United States. That was in 1907-7, when we had one of our big crops of 13,269,000 bales. This year it would not be surprising if the consumption ran up to 280,000 or possibly 300,000 bales a week, provided the next crop promised enough to make spinners liberal in their consumption of the current season's fibre. The spinning consumption of the world will depend more on American crop prospects, than on the demand for textiles. The manufacturing world is resolved not to run short on cotton if it can help itself.

No Cotton Goods Revision at This Session.

Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee is credited with having made the following statement last week:

"I think our tariff revision bills will end with the woolen schedule which we expect to report within ten days. There is no use for us to go any further until we find out what the Senate is going to do with the bills already passed and what the President is going to do. We have passed a steel bill and a chemical bill. We will pass a sugar bill and then we will have a wool bill.

"We will have made our record on the tariff with these schedules and I am opposed to go any further if the work is wasted."

This statement coming from Chairman Underwood means that no revision of the cotton goods tariff will be attempted at this session of Congress.

Forecast of the Programme of Sixteenth Annual Convention American Cotton Manufacturers Association to be Held at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 2, 3 and 4, 1912.

Tuesday, April 2, 10:00 A. M.

Call to order by President Ellison A. Smyth.

Prayer.

Annual Address—President Ellison A. Smyth.

Address: "Work of the Bureau of Manufacturers"—Hon. Chas. Nagel, Secretary Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

Address: "Illuminating Engineering Co-Operation"—Mr. G. H. Stickney, of the General Electric Company, Harrison, N. J., and a member of the Committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society on Reciprocal Relations With Other Societies.

Discussion.

Address: "Growing Long Staple Cotton in the Uplands."—Mr. D. R. Coker, Hartsille, S. C.

Discussion.

Address: "The Government's Efforts to Check the Spread of the Cotton Boll Weevil."—Dr. W. D. Hunter, in charge of Southern Field Crop Insect Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture, Dallas, Texas.

Address: "A Trip in Africa and the Red Sea Districts in Connection With the American Cotton Goods Trade"—Mr. Edward C. Suffern, Suffern & Company, New York, N. Y.

Discussion.

Adjourn.

Wednesday, April 3, 10:00 A. M.

Call to order by President Ellison A. Smyth.

Announcements.

Address: "Central and South American Market for Cotton Goods"—Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union and formerly United States Minister to the Argentine Republic and Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

Address: "Modern Mill Construction"—Mr. J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C.

Discussion.

Address: "The New York Cotton Exchange"—Mr. Geo. W. Neville, President, New York, N. Y.

Discussion.

Adjourn.

3:00 P. M.—Reception to members and guests of the Association at the White House—President William Howard Taft.

Thursday, April 4th, 10:00 A. M.

Business Meeting.

Call to order by President Ellison A. Smyth.

Report of Bills of Lading Committee—Mr. A. A. Thompson, Chairman.

Report of Joint Committee on Cotton Exchanges—Mr. Lewis A. Parker, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Tariff and Other Legislation—Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., Chairman.

Report of Statistical Secretary.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

New Business.

Election of Officers.

Adjourn.

The members are urged to join in the discussion of all questions before the convention. The greatest good comes through a full and free expression of opinion on the part of every member present.

Rules to Govern the Convention.

1. The deliberations of this body will be governed by the Manual of Rules in use by the United States Senate.

2. Members addressing the chair will please announce their name and state to which they belong, in order to receive proper recognition.

3. Remarks by members on the

(Continued on Page 15)

PERSONAL NEWS

Go. E. Barlow has moved from Piedmont, Ala., to Quitman, Ga.

E. H. Smith is now fixing looms at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. C. Tate has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Cliffside (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. Reid has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Roanoke (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Shaw has resigned as overseer of weaving with the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C.

R. M. Threadgill has accepted position as overseer cloth room at the Aragon (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

M. H. Trull has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

Charles Hughes has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

G. S. Gregg is now overseer of weaving at the Cannon Mill No. 3, Concord, N. C.

D. C. Anderson is now overseer of carding at the Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Jim Woodruff is now filling a position as second hand at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va.

R. K. McCueh is now overseer of carding and spinning at Fairmont, S. C.

W. E. Elmore, of Duke, N. C., is now fixing looms at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

W. W. Wiley has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Cannon Mill No. 3, Concord, N. C.

J. C. Wolfe, from Arcadia, S. C., has accepted position as second hand in weaving at Drayton, S. C.

J. M. Wood, formerly second hand in weaving at Newry, S. C., now has a similar position at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

G. T. Lashley has resigned his position as superintendent of the Hopedale Mill, Burlington, N. C.

F. H. Whisnant has resigned his position at Stanley, N. C., and is now located at Shelby, N. C.

J. N. Burgess has resigned as overseer of weaving with the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. L. Paul has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

C. L. Taylor has resigned as overseer of spinning with the St. Paul (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and is now located at Rocky Mount, N. C.

C. B. Shippey has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

John Petit, from the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., is now second hand in the cloth room at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. R. Hames, from Columbia, S. C., has accepted position as second hand in spinning at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. W. Slack has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at the Deep River Mill No. 2, Randleman, N. C.

H. P. Meikleman, agent of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., has been appointed on the staff of Governor Brown.

Frank Day has resigned as overseer of carding at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Mill and is now overhauling at the same mill.

— — Williard, of Spartanburg, S. C., has charge of repairing the mill race at the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.

Robt. Wilson, Jr., has resigned his position at Manchester, Ga., to accept one with the Eagle & Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MULES,
LOOMS.

M. L. Ferguson, of the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mill is now fixing looms at the Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C.

R. A. Lynn has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. B. Wheatley has been promoted from section hand to second hand in weaving at the Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. J. Long, of Elgin, S. C., has accepted position as weigher and recorder of laps at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 1.

F. L. Kettle, who recently resigned as overseer of carding with the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., is ill with pellagra at Atlanta, Ga.

G. H. Clardy has been promoted from second hand to overseer of dressing with the Muskogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Alex Davis, of Tallassee, Ala., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

J. W. Greer, formerly overseer of carding at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., is now located at Greer, S. C.

W. R. Ennis, Jr., has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C., and is now on a visit to Warren, Maryland.

J. D. Beir has resigned his position as overseer of spooling and twisting with the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Cleveland Carnes has resigned as section hand in the card room at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted similar position in Alabama.

A. H. Cottingham, superintendent of the Monarch Mill, Union, S. C., is very much improved since his recent operation for appendicitis.

L. C. Hames has resigned as chief engineer and master mechanic at the Hermitage Mills, Camden, S. C., to accept position as mechanic with the Columbia (S. C.) Duck Mills.

Hubbard Jenkins has resigned as second hand in twisting at the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept similar position with the Alington Mills, of the same place.

Will King has resigned his position at Great Falls, S. C., and is now section hand in the card room at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. M. Lindsay has resigned his position as overseer of carding with the Cliffside (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and will go in business at Gastonia, N. C.

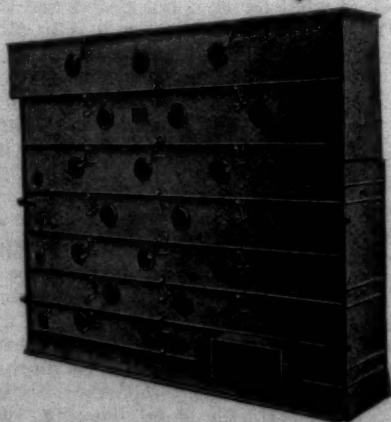
R. L. West, formerly second hand in the cloth room at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted position in the weave room at the Buffalo (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Wofford, from the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. W. Wright has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., and accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Nokomis Mills, Lexington, N. C.

W. R. Atherton has resigned as overseer of carding at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., and accepted position with the Henderson (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

Mr. Superintendent:

C. O. B.

It works!

Do you want "laps of uniform weight ?
Is it worth anything in dollars and cents to your mill ?

THE TRUTH

A prominent New England Cotton Mill, after testing the C. O. B. Machine for three weeks in their mill, found much to their surprise and pleasure, that their "laps" did not vary more than ONE OUNCE in weight, day in and day out.

ALL OUR CLAIMS FOR THIS MACHINE WERE PROVEN.
They ordered a full equipment for their mill with a RUSH ORDER.
Why not you? Write us and we will help you.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 Willam St., New York

Southern Representative

"He will tell you all about it."

J. S. COTHRAN, Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lynchburg, Va.—The Cone Export & Commission Co. announced that they advanced all Lynchburg Cotton Mill sheetings 1-8 cent a yard.

Westminster, S. C.—A number of the looms of the Oconee Mills have been changed to fine Bedford cords, and the new work is running well.

Simpsonville, S. C.—The new mill of the Simpsonville Cotton Mills was put in operation last week and all night work will be discontinued.

Wake Forest, N. C.—The Kinkead apparatus for aligning and leveling shafting has just been installed in the plant of the Royal Cotton Mills.

Gibsonville, N. C.—The Minneola Manufacturing Company, of this place, has recently installed the Kinkead apparatus for the alignment and leveling of shafting.

Rogersville, Tenn.—It is reported that the citizens of this place have subscribed \$50,000 for the establishment of a knitting mill to be located in this town.

Charlotte, N. C.—A proposition is being considered by the Greater Charlotte Club relative to the location of a necktie factory at Charlotte.

Cumberland, N. C.—Plans are being considered for increasing the mill of J. Frederick Houston & Co. from 4,000 to 12,000 spindles. The mill manufactures fine yarns.

Rock Hill, S. C.—It is reported that the Carhartt Cotton Mills which have been idle for some time will be put in operation at an early date. The mill manufactures denims.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Mills, manufacturers of men's cotton ribbed underwear, have increased their capacity from 200 to 400 dozen a day.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—The James Knitting Mills is changing the output of their mill from half hose to ladies hosiery and will resume operation at an early date.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—An amendment has been filed with the Secretary of State for the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, increasing its capital by the issuance of \$450,000 additional stock. J. W. Fries is president and Bernard J. Pfohl secretary.

Dallas, N. C.—The Dorothy Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with capital of \$25,000, by S. H. Robinson, J. C. Rankin and others for cotton and general manufacturing. This company will take over the Dallas Cotton Mills, which were recently sold and will put same in operation at once.

Jacksonville, Ala.—A preliminary hearing, the first of several that are to be held, was begun at Anniston, Ala., this week, before Referee C. H. Young in the case of the Ide Cotton Mills et al against the Verlina Cotton Mills.

Hickory, N. C.—It is rumored here that the proposed new cotton mill, mentioned in these columns last week, will be a million dollar concern. As yet no names have been given out in connection with the new enterprise, neither have any plans or details been made public.

La Grange, Ga.—The La Grange Mills have just completed for their plant, the erection of a steel tank, of 50,000 gallon capacity. This tank was erected by W. T. Kilburn, of the Memphis Steel Construction Company. The tank is an 84 foot tower.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—H. Bohn, who recently bought pants and overall factory in St. Louis, has rented a building at this place to be used as a factory. The machinery has been shipped and it is expected that the plant will be put in operation in the near future.

Rock Hill, S. C.—A fire last week burned 125 bales of cotton at the Farmers' Union Warehouse.

The damaged cotton belonged to J. T. Roddey, the Victoria Mill and the Manchester Mills. It is not completely destroyed and much of it will be salvaged.

Sylacauga, Ala.—The Central Mills of this place are to have their entire plant overhauled and repaired, and may add new machinery as a result of the improvement. The equipment of this company is 25,536 ring spindles and accompanying machinery, driven by steam power on the production of yarns.

Waxhaw, N. C.—There will be no change in the Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill here, since the death of E. J. Heath of Matthews, one of the owners. The management will continue as in former years. J. L. Rodman is president and W. P. Wingate is secretary-treasurer. The mill runs on full time.

Simpsonville, S. C.—The addition to the Simpsonville Cotton Mills is about complete and it is expected that the new equipment will be put in operation in the near future. The plans of the new building and their equipment have been previously detailed in these columns. The new machinery includes 16,866 spindles and 400 looms. The new building is two stories high, 290 feet by 132 feet wide. All of the spindles are installed in this building, the looms alone being in the old building. Other buildings erected include two warehouses and 50 houses for operatives.

Hendersonville, N. C.—R. P. Fries, of Winston-Salem, N. C., will build at this place, a plant for the manufacture of silk hosiery. He has purchased a site of two acres for the erection of the mill building, which will be of brick construction. About 75 operatives will be employed at the start.

Newnan, Ga.—The McIntosh Mills will soon award contracts for 2,000 additional spindles and accompanying machinery. It is thought that from \$30,000 to \$40,000 will be invested in the new equipment. At present this company operates an equipment of 10,000 ring spindles, driven by steam power. Its product is one, two and three ply 20s to 30s cotton yarns.

Covington, Ky.—It is stated here that Covington may lose one of its largest manufacturing concerns. Officials of the Reliance Textile and Dye Works, at Second and Madison streets, are quoted that their business has so increased as to compel them to build a new plant. Their present plant will not admit of enlargement, and they have been unable, it is said, to secure a site favorable to them in this city.

Griffin, Ga.—Clyde L. King has been elected president of the Georgia Cotton Mills Co., recently formed to take over the Central, Boyd-Mangham and Spalding Cotton Mills. Bolling H. Jones was selected as vice president, and R. H. Drake, secretary and treasurer. It is stated that the new company will issue common stock for 400,000 and probably 100,000 preferred stock and \$10,000 bonds.

Nashville, Tenn.—The new building for the May Hosiery Mill, of this city, recently reported as being planned for, will be a brick structure containing 10,000 square feet of floor space. The company has ordered new machinery to be placed in the addition which includes 78 standard knitting machines for making ladies' hosiery. It is also the intention of the company to add 25 knitting machines to the children's hosiery department.

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mill of this city is this week installing new warp-dyeing machinery in their various cotton mills. Since the new management has assumed control of these mills, old machinery has been constantly replaced by new and more modern machinery and these mills are rapidly coming to the front as among the best-equipped cotton mills in the state. Practically all the machinery in every department is turning out full capacity and the outlook is bright.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—The Kilburn Knitting Machine Company, of New Brunswick, N. J., is considering the erection of an additional plant at this place. Plans and specifications are now being prepared, and the contracts for the new building and equipment will be let at a later date. This concern now operates 1,000 knitting machines, cards, dyeing apparatus, finishing equipment, etc.

Dillon, S. C.—The formality of a sale of the plants of the Maple Cotton Mills, the Dillon Cotton Mills, Dillon, S. C., and the Hamer Cotton Mills, Dillon, S. C., was effected in the plans for the consolidation of the mills. This was recently prevented under the plans of consolidation, by the intervention proceedings of J. H. Lane and others, of New York, in the United States court, as previously noted. The prices which were paid for the property were \$155,000 for the Maple, \$50,000 for the Dillon Mills and \$190,000 for the Hamer Mills, sums considerably less than the sums which were determined upon under the former plans of consolidation of the properties. It is possible that further proceedings will ensue in the Federal court.

Dallas, N. C.—Judge C. C. Lyon, in superior court last week confirmed the recent resale of the property of the Dallas Cotton Mill, located at Dallas, this county. At a resale a few weeks ago this property was bid in by Mayor T. L. Craig of Gastonia for \$37,500. At the original bankrupt sale, under direction of Receiver S. N. Boyce, the property was bid in by Col. C. B. Armstrong for \$20,000. A 10 per cent raise was made on this and according to the terms of sale a resale was ordered. When this took place, there were a number of bidders and the price was run up to \$37,500, the figure at which it was knocked down to Mr. Craig.

This is a good piece of property and is said to be easily worth \$75,000. It has been reported, though this information is not confirmed, that Mr. Craig immediately sold the mill to C. E. Mason of Charlotte, at what figure is not stated, and that Mr. Mason, in turn, sold it to other parties, whose identity is not made public. It is believed that provision will be made by the new owners at a very early date to put this mill in operation again. It has been idle for about a year.

Columbus, Ga.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Merita Mills was held last week, every share of the capital stock being represented.

Matters pertaining to the general welfare of the mills were discussed, but the most important feature of the stockholders' meeting was the election of a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Messrs. H. M.

Garlick, Alvin Hunsucker, George J. Allen, W. E. Thatcher and Frank U. Garrard. H. M. Garlick presided over the stockholders' meeting, while W. E. Thatcher was named as secretary.

Immediately after the stockholders' meeting adjourned, the newly elected board of directors met and named the following officers for the ensuing year:

Alvin Hunsucker, president.
H. M. Garlick, vice-president.
W. E. Thatcher, secretary and treasurer.
T. J. Broadhurst, agent for Meritas Mills.

The office of Mr. Broadbent is to continue as long as thought necessary by the board of directors.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the board of directors, they were taken to the Meritas Mills by Frank U. Garrard, where they spent the greater part of the afternoon in inspecting the property of the company.

Nothing was done in regard to any increase in the size of the present plant at the meeting held today, the only business being transacted being that stated above. The report for the past year showed that the mills had done a satisfactory business.

Mill President Indicted.

Alfred S. Hamilton, former president of the Trion Manufacturing company, which operated large cotton mills at Trion, Ga., was indicted by the grand jury in session at Summerville, Ga., on March 21st, charging him with embezzlement of mill funds amounting to \$250,000. Bench warrants were issued.

The Trion mills recently went into the hands of temporary receivers.

Peculiar Accident at Grantville.

A very peculiar accident recently occurred at the Grantville (Ga.) Hosiery Mills, when the press exploded, severely scalding the man who was running the machine. Wm. Banks, president of the company, states that he has never heard of a similar accident.

Hager Not to Go On Roads.

The sentence imposed on C. S. Hager, ex-policeman at Bessemer City, N. C., for the killing of Earl Lockman, some time ago, has been changed from six months to the roads and costs, to four months on the roads with privilege of the county commissioner to hire him out for the costs. This, of course, means that Hager will not go to the roads. This change met with general approval for sentiment was generally with Hager.

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine



Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water

Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.

3167 Fulton Road

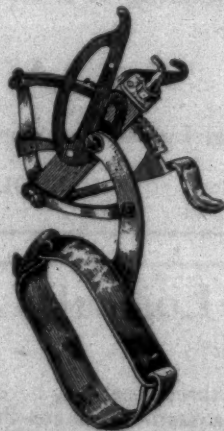
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

Full Time For Duck Mills.

A financial paper says: "A director of the International Cotton Mills Corporation says that its various mills are rapidly recovering from the unsatisfactory conditions that have been so long a feature of the wholesale dry goods market and are now running close to capacity. The goods manufactured are of a heavy cotton texture, covering 39 brands well known in the trade. This company has in no way been affected by the strike at Lawrence, the mills there being for the most part manufacturers of woolen goods."

"With the continuation of improving conditions, a resumption of the regular 7 per cent dividend on the \$4,494,100 preferred stock soon may be decided upon by the directors. When the dividend was cut to 4 per cent last October, directors stated that while the dividend was earned, it was deemed the part of wisdom to conserve the resources of the company until conditions had improved."

"Two dividends have been paid on the reduced basis, and directors are due to meet again early in April. Decision to restore the regular quarterly disbursement of 1 3/4 per cent would still leave an accrued dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the senior issue, amounting to \$67,411, to be taken care of. The whole amount may be paid to stockholders at the same time as the restoration of the full rate of payment."

"International Cotton Mills Corporation owns a majority of the stock of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., through acquisition of \$7,000,000 common and \$6,000,000 preferred stock; also either by direct ownership or stock control other textile mills, sales and distributing companies in the United States and Canada. It also owns the entire capital stock of J. Spencer Turner, New York, guaranteeing \$2,000,000 6 per cent debentures, of which \$400,000 are reserved for future use. More than 93 per cent of the \$3,000,000 Mt. Vernon-Woodberry income bonds are likewise owned by the corporation."

"A substantial improvement in earning power will be shown by the company's second annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1911, to appear the latter part of this month. In 1910 net earnings of \$306,641 were shown."

"Say, I have a method of saving gas bills."

"What do you do?"

"I paste them in a scrap book."—Exchange.

"I heard you were ill last night. Did you see a doctor?"

"Yes, I saw a doctor."

"Did he take your temperature?"

"I don't know yet. All I have missed so far is my watch."—Ex.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—During the past week there has been evidence of an upward tendency in the cotton goods market and the announcement of Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee that there would be no revision of the cotton goods tariff at this session has had a beneficial effect upon the market.

As the market stiffens, buyers are showing more of a desire to cover ahead and sellers are proving more difficult to deal with, both as regards prices and deliveries.

Buyers are also beginning to find that mills are sold further ahead than was generally supposed.

Gray goods are strong at advances of one-sixteenth to one-quarter of a cent over the prices current a short time ago.

The scarcity of spinnable cotton and the firmness of prices on the staple, together with the active bidding of converters are responsible for the strength of the market.

Ticks are up one-quarter cent from the price current a week ago.

Sellers of heavy duck, both numbered and ounce, state that the market continues to show great strength and they have little to offer in the way of goods for months to come.

Standard staple prints are now being sold at 4 1-2 to 4 3-4 cents; a low price considering the gray goods market. Business came in quite steadily both from the domestic and export markets during the week and higher levels for standard prints are expected to be announced almost any moment.

Considerable progress has been made in napped goods. Some lines of blankets practically are sold up and where goods are still open advances are being asked and secured. Outings, both plain and fancy, have moved well. Plain cloths are selling higher and some of the big lines of fancies have been taken off the market.

There was continued active trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week, the sales exceeding the production by a considerable amount. Had manufacturers been able to make the deliveries required at the quoted prices, heavier sales might have been closed. Buyers ordered much more freely for two or three months ahead, because they found it impossible to secure goods for early delivery.

The manufacturers have practically given up all hope of securing the kind of cotton they require in Fall River at any materially lower price, consequently they have become more firm in their demands.

The manufacturers are also anticipating a demand for an increase in wages which added to the high cost of cotton will make the cost of production considerably higher. Their position in the market has been strengthened by the free trading for the last three months and with their goods practically sold up to the middle of the year they feel

sufficiently entrenched to dictate, in some measure, in the matter of prices. They are now demanding higher prices, and are securing them. An advance of a sixteenth of a cent a yard has been made since the previous week, in most narrow and wide plain goods. Manufacturers are inclined to hold out for still another advance of a sixteenth in wide goods.

The total sales for last week are estimated at 280,000 pieces, of which 75,000 are spots. Goods sold ahead are for delivery along to July. Wide plain goods narrow printers' styles, twills and sateens, have been in most active demand in the narrow style, 27-inch, 64x60s, have been most prominent in the market. This style brought 3 1-8 cents, an advance of a sixteenth. Odds have sold very strongly while other standard counts and styles both wide and narrow, have sold in fair amount.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are as follows:

Pt. clths, 28-in std	3 1-2	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 1-8	—
Gray goods, 39-inch		
68x72s	5 1-8	—
38 1-2-in, stds	4 1-2	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6 1-4	—
Brown drills, std	7 3-4	—
Shtgs, south, std	7 1-2	—
3-yard	7	—
4-yard, 56x60	5 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	.43	to 16
Stark, 8-ounce duck	11 3-4	—
Hartford, 11-ounce,		
40-inch duq	.14	—
Tickings, 8-ounce	.12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints	.4 3-4	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ging	.7	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	.4	to 4 1-4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

March 8, 1912	4,778,447
Previous week	4,841,350
Last year	3,506,862

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 8.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, March 8, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

	This Yr.	Last-Yr.
Port receipts	286,346	106,423
Overland to mills and Canada	34,948	16,499
Southern mill takings (est)	50,000	40,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	35,907	27,107

Brought into sight for the week 335,358 | 135,765 |

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	10,311,826	7,811,761
Overland to mills and Canada	2,735,943	759,364
Southern mill takings (est)	1,741,000	1,552,324
Stock at interior towns in excess		
cess Sept. 1	478,289	450,780

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS



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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Southern Audit Co.

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President

JOHN W. TODD
Vice-President and Secretary

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

The Logical Location for Textile Mills

The three absolutely necessary commodities for operating successfully a textile mill are POWER, RAW MATERIAL and LABOR.

If your mill is located in a Southeastern State on one of the many CHEAP WATER POWERS which abound in that locality—where cotton is delivered at your factory doors by growers—where intelligent LABOR IS PLENTIFUL and living expenses low, you will realize larger dividends than would be possible with your factory located in any other part of the country.

If you contemplate establishing an industry, we would be pleased to give further and full information regarding location along the Southern Railway System.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—On the whole, business in the yarn market last week was very spotty. The greater part of the business throughout consisted of small quantities for spot or nearby delivery, though there were some sales of 20,000 to 50,000 pounds, deliveries to run through to June and July. On weaving yarns the demand was better than on knitting yarn. Some of the manufacturers paid pretty near spinners' prices for spot delivery on numbers that are rather scarce, while some numbers which were in better supply sold at prices which were the lowest recorded in some weeks. In some cases weavers are asking to have deliveries delayed, while in others they are complaining that they are not getting full deliveries.

The demand for weaving yarns was principally for prompt delivery. Very few weavers are inclined to buy for future needs or in anticipation of probable needs. Some manufacturers consider 20-2 warps cheap at 20 cents for the next two months and they bought at that price, spinners taking the business and being willing to take more at the same price.

The demand for combed yarns was not very strong last week although there were a few sales of 15,000 to 20,000 pounds. The sales of a few case lots were more numerous than sales of 5,000 pounds or more.

Southern Single Warps:

8s	17	—
10s	17	—17 1-2
12s	17	1-2
14s	17	1-2-18
16s	18	1-2
20s	18	1-2-19
24s	20	1-2
26s	21	—
30s	23	—
40s	28	1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	17	—
10s	17	1-2-18
12s	17	1-2-18
14s	19	—
16s	19	1-2
20s	20	—20 1-2
24s	21	1-2
26s	21	1-2-22
30s	23	1-2-24
36s	25	1-2-26
40s	29	—
50s	36	—36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	16	1-2
10s	17	—17 1-4
12s	17	1-2
14s	17	3-4-18
16s	18	—
18s	18	1-2-19
20s	19	1-2-20
22s	20	1-2
26s	21	1-2-22
30s	23	—
40s	28	—28 1-2

Single Skeins Carded Peeler:

20s	24	—
24s	25	—
26s	25	1-2
30s	26	1-2
40s	31	—32
50s	38	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	24	—
22s	24	1-2
24s	24	1-2-25
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	26	1-2-27
30-1 t's	32	—33
36s	29	1-2
40s	32	—32 1-2
50s	38	—39
60s	43	—44

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	26	1-2-27
24s	27	1-2-28
30s	30	—
40s	26	—37
50s	44	—
60s	49	—52

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—27 1-2
24s	28	1-2
30s	30	—30 1-2
40s	37	—
50s	44	1-2-45
60s	50	—52
70s	62	—65
80s	69	—72

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	16	1-2-17
8-4 slack	18	—
9-4 slack	18	1-2-19

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—
American Spinning Co.	—	162
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	—
Aragoa Mills	65	—
Arcadia Mills	93	—
Arkwright Mills	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	100	110
Brandon Mills	—	93
Brogan Mills	—	61
Cabarrus	130	—
Calhoun Mills	—	61
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	—	167
Clifton	75	85
Clinton Cotton Mills	—	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	—	95
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	95
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Company	—	70
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	—
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Eneoree	—	45
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga	75	—
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	—	210
Fairfield Cotton Mills	—	70
Gaffney	60	—
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga	—	80
Glenwood Mills	—	141
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	—	95
Gluck Mills	—	100
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	—	38
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	—	100
Hamrick Mills	—	100
Hartsville Cot. Mills	—	190
Inman Mills	—	105
Inman Mills, pfd.	—	101
Jackson Mills	—	95
King J. P. Mfg. Co., Ga	85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	—
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	—
Langley Mfg. Co.	60	—
Laurens Cot. Mills	—	125
Limestone Cot. Mills	—	175
Lockhart Mills	10	—
D. E. Converse Co.	—	65
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	—	110
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—
Drayton Mills	—	95
Marlboro	—	75
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	—	105
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	—	105
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	—
Monaghan Mills	—	101
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	—	115
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	—	90
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	—	90
Orr Cotton Mills	—	91
Ottarway Mills	—	100
Oconee	—	100
Oconee, pfd	—	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	90
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	100
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102	—

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	—	137
Atherton	—	—
Avon	—	100
Bloomfield	—	110
Brookside	—	112
Brown Mfg. Co., com.	100	115
Cabarrus	—	131
Cannon	—	120
Chadwick-Hoskins	—	95
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	—	100
Clara	—	110
Cliffside	—	200
Cora	—	135
Dresden	—	136
Dilling	—	—
Efird	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	—	100
Erwin Com	—	120
Erwin, pfd	—	101
Florence	—	126
Flint	—	140
Gaston	—	90
Gibson	—	80
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	121
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd	—	100
Henrietta	—	170
Imperial	—	101
Kesler	—	115
Linden	—	—
Loray, pfd	—	91
Lowell	—	181
Lumberton	—	251
Mooreville	—	123
Modena	—	—
Nokomis, N. C.	—	200
Ozark	—	92
Patterson	—	120
Raleigh	—	100
Roanoke Mills	—	140
Salisbury	—	136
Statesville Cot. Mills	—	—
Trenton, N. C.	—	—
Tuscarora	—	90
Washington, pfd.	—	95
Washington	—	20
Wiscasset	—	100
Woodlawn	—	100
Parker Mills com.	—	25
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	—	160
Pelzer	—	138
Pickens Cotton Mills	—	94
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	—	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	115
Riverside Mills	—	25
Saxon Mills	—	120
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills	—	120
Toxaway Mills	—	72
Tucapau Mills	—	260
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	—	50
Union-Buffero Mills, 2d pfd	—	10
Victor Mfg. Co.	—	112
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	—	95
Warren pref.	—	100
Watts	—	100
Whitney	—	115
Williamston	—	115
Woodruff	—	106
Woodside Mills, com.	—	90

Personal Items

J. M. Allen is now fixing looms at Drayton, S. C.

W. T. Landers has accepted the position of cloth checker at the Mass. Mills, Lindale, Ga.

W. R. Wheatley has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

N. C. Bogan, of Rockingham, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Brooks has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

L. C. Lankford, of Siluria, Ala., has accepted a position at Columbus, Ga.

L. W. Sinclair, of Charlotte, is now grinding cards at Alta Vista, Va.

John Bridgeman has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at Arcadia, S. C.

W. L. Paul has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

C. B. Campbell has been promoted to overseer of weaving at Goldville, S. C.

D. A. Fry, of Albemarle, N. C., has accepted a position at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. T. Echols now has charge of the fancy weaving at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.

E. G. Waits has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Banna Mfg. Co., Goldville, S. C.

J. H. Gardner has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at a mill in Georgia.

W. H. Johnson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills and is now at Fries, Va.

N. W. Gardner, of Clinton, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. T. Hancock has resigned his position with the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. to accept one at Douglasville, Ga.

D. E. West has resigned as superintendent of the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mill and will engage in the real estate business.

J. D. Bacon, of Thomasville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hopedale Mills, near Burlington, N. C.

J. F. Broom has resigned as overseer of spinning at Hope Mills, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. D. Boseman, of Warrenton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Hope Mills, N. C.

W. G. Hodge, formerly second hand in spinning at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills is now overseer of spinning at Goldville, S. C.

J. B. Stroup has been transferred from overseer of weaving in the duck department to a similar position in the sheeting department with Aragon (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

Richardson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. H. Carter has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., and is now superintendent of the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

A. E. Burges has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

E. H. Hutchinson, formerly vice-president and treasurer of the Nims Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., has been elected president of that company to succeed the late M. R. Dewstoe.

Clyde L. King has been elected president of the Georgia Mills Co., recently formed to take over the Central, Boyd-Mangham and Spalding Mills at Griffin, Ga.

Cletus Coley has resigned his position with the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Locke Mills, of the same place.

C. J. James has resigned as superintendent of the Hickory (N. C.) Hosiery Mill and is now manager of the James Knitting Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

W. L. Mitchell, who recently resigned as night overseer of weaving with Brookford Mills, Hickory, N. C., is now with the Marathan Motor Works, Nashville, Tenn.

H. M. Deason has resigned as second hand in spinning, spooling, warping and twisting with the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala., to accept similar position at Eufaula, Ala.

F. C. Henderson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., to accept a similar position with the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. As a token of their esteem his employees at the Meritas Mills presented him with a gold-mounted fountain pen, a solid gold W. O. W. badge and a scarf pin.

Sale of Spray Woolen Mills

SPRAY, N. C.

Under order of the Court, the property of the Spray Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., will be sold at public auction at Spray, N. C., at 11 a. m., April 10th, 1912.

The property consists of about 20 acres of land together with certain water rights and modern mill buildings, dye house, etc., all equipped with sprinklers and fire protection.

The machinery consists of fully equipped dye house, picker room, card room, spinning room, weaving room, finishing room and steam plant.

Minimum bid that can be accepted is \$100,000 and successful bidder must deposit check for \$10,000 immediately after property is knocked down to him.

For further information inquire of

J. ELWOOD COX, High Point, N. C.

E. D. PITCHER, Spray, N. C.

E. F. KING, Greensboro, N. C.

Trustees.

Will Nelson, formerly superintendent of the Neuse River Mills, Falls, N. C., has become professor of weaving and designing at the Mississippi Textile School, Starkville, Miss.

John Sykes has resigned as loom fixer at the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C., to accept similar position with the Elmira Mills, of the same place.

Will Morrison, formerly of Siluria, Ala., has accepted position as second hand in spinning with the Coosa River Spinning Co., Bon Air, Ala.

Leg Broken in Machinery.

While working in the engine room of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills last week, C. L. Bixby became entangled in a rope which he was attempting to put on a fly-wheel, and before he could extricate himself, he was drawn into the machinery and his left leg broken just below the knee.

Lad Wounded By Knife.

George Brown, a fourteen-year-old boy of the Vance Cotton Mill neighborhood, Salisbury, N. C., has a painful and rather serious wound in the back as the result of being struck by a knife tossed at him by a man named Beck. It appears that no injury was intended, the two being friends and engaged in play. The affair happened in the spinning room of the mill and was entirely an accident.

Textile Building at Fair.

At a recent meeting of the Spartanburg County (S. C.) Fair Association it was decided to have a textile building next autumn. A committee consisting of J. W. Allen, J. P. Fielder and J. B. Lee was appointed to visit the mills and secure from each the sum of one hundred dollars for the building.

Vernon Gets Twelve Months.

George Vernon, a young white man of Durham, N. C., was last week sentenced to twelve months on the roads for "conspiracy with intent to seduce." He took an appeal and is now in jail on default of a \$1,000 bond.

During the last week in January, Vernon persuaded Mary Cates, a young girl who is employed in one of the cotton mills, to marry him. It developed later that the ceremony was a fake and was performed by some one whom the girl had been led to believe was a magistrate. Vernon had been living with the girl since the day of the mock wedding.

"How are you to-day—feeling pretty strong?"

"No; only managing just to keep out of the grave."

"Oh, I'm sorry to hear that."—Exchange.

"My sister Mary is a very valuable acquisition around our house."

"What does she do?"

"Whenever there's any hard work to be done she always shows mother just how to do it."—Exchange.

"There's one bad thing about New York; you have hard work getting into the saloons on Sunday."

"Yes, that is tough. What's the matter, are they all closed?"

"No, crowded."—Exchange.

"I thought you were a vegetarian. Don't you know eggs are practically meat; because they eventually become birds?"

"The kind of eggs I eat never become birds?"

"What kind of eggs do you eat?"

"Principally boiled eggs."—Ex.

BRADFORD SOLUBLE GREASE



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton Fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Want a first class card grinder for 26 Saco-Petlee cards. Pay \$1.40 per day. Can work spinners and doffers. Address No. 1010 care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Slasher Man Wanted.

Want one good slasher man with family. Healthy place to live. Steady work. Can furnish work for other hands. For further information apply to Box 126, Edgefield, S. C.

Announcement.

We expect to start running this week, and can give employment to operatives in the Carding, Spinning, Weaving and Cloth room. We can use a number of first class Drawing-in hands on fancies.

Experienced fixers and Weavers on fancy dobby work will be given preference.

The mill is in excellent condition and operatives will be able to make good wages. Our village is well arranged, churches, schools, etc.

WYLIE MILLS,
Chester, S. C.

Address applications to R. P. Sweeney, Supt.

WANTED

Want a few good drawing-in hands for fancy weaves. Good drawing-in hands make \$2.00 per day, OLYMPIA COTTON MILLS, W. P. Hamrick, Supt. Columbia, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of finishing or weaving or both. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references. Address No. 113.

WANT position as superintendent. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 114.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 7 years card grinder. 4 years second hand. 3 years as overseer on present job. Married. Good references as to habits and work from present and former employers. Address No. 115.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Address No. 116.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 12 years experience on white and colored work, both coarse and fine. Age 44. Strictly sober. Address No. 117.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Long experience and good references. Address No. 118.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Married. Sixteen years experience and am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 119.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 120.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Five years as overseer. Experienced on combers and fine yarns. Age 32. Good references. No. 121.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years experience as overseer. Age 30. Married. Good references. Address 121.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 10 years experience as overseer and now employed but desire to change for good reasons. Fine references. Address No. 122.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 123.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 124.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding in large mill. Have had 25 years experience as machinist, carder and spinner. Now employed. Age 37. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 125.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of large weave room. Have had long practical experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 126.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Now employed but could change on short notice. Can furnish good references. Address No. 127.

WANT position as overseer of carding; or carding and spinning in small mill. Age 34. Married. Long experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had six years' experience hosiery yarns. Can furnish good references. Age 30. Married. Address No. 129.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room, or second hand in large room. Experienced on counts from 18s to 50s. Experienced on plain and Draper looms. Good manager of help, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 131.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill on white work. 22 years' experience on Stafford Automatic Looms, also expert on Draper Looms. Can get quality and quantity. Will consider nothing less than \$5 per day. Address No. 132.

WANT position as superintendent of mill making cloth, or would take overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed as sup-mill. Long experience, good references but wish to change. Address No. 133.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can take position in short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 134.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or overseer of carding in large mill. Familiar with white and colored goods. 23 years experience in mill business. Now employed as superintendent. Would not consider less than \$3.50 per day. Address No. 135.

PATENTS

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30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced on white and colored yarns from 8's to 40's. Have 23 years experience and can give good references. Address No. 135.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both colored and white work. Age 34. Married. Good references. Address No. 136.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00. Now employed but wish healthier location. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 137.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 138.

WANT position as carder and spinner or spinner in large mill. Age 34. Married. Good experience and references. Address No. 139.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed but wish larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 140.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 141.

WANTED position as overseer spinning by practical as well as a technical man. Married. Am strictly temperate. Can come on short notice. Will consider nothing less than \$2.50 per day. Address No. 142.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experience on all numbers but prefer fine work. Am from the South but for several years have been with fine yarn mills at New Bedford and other New England towns. Good references. Address No. 143.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 20 years experience. 10 years at present place. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 144.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Address No. 145.

PROGRAM OF AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

(Continued from Page 10.)

floor shall be limited to 10 minutes and additional time shall be granted by consent of the convention. Under no circumstances shall an extension beyond 30 minutes be granted except by unanimous consent of the convention.

4. No member shall be permitted to speak twice on the same subject except by consent of the convention.

5. All resolutions to the convention shall be presented in duplicate, signed by the proponent and handed to the Secretary, to be by him referred to the President without reading or debate.

6. Each active member shall be entitled to vote or speak on any matter presented before the convention.

7. Discussion of any subject may be terminated at any time by vote of the convention.

As stated in our previous notice, the railroads have granted reduced rates from the territories covered by the South-Eastern Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Association has declined to allow reduced rates; therefore, it is here suggested that mileage will prove to be the cheapest transportation available from the New England States.

The sessions of the convention are confined to the morning hours, leaving the afternoons (except Wednesday) and evenings to the pleasure of the members.

Seesawing Cotton Prices.

Southern cotton mills, in the eighties, used one bale of cotton to six used by the Northern mill. At present they use practically as many as their New England rivals. Both together take about a third of the crop.

A dozen years ago the mills could get all the cotton they wanted under six cents a pound. Then the million producers of this great Southern staple were oppressed. Nowadays the producers sometimes get ten, sometimes fifteen cents a pound, and the mills claim they cannot operate profitably. Meanwhile, neither mills nor producers have much to say as to the price at which cotton shall sell. One year it may be fat for one and lean for the other; next year the fat may be on tother side. A fair and reasonable stable price from year to year would be to the obvious interest of both; and by cooperation it may yet be brought about.—Saturday Evening Post.

Didn't Work.

Smythe—It won't work.

Brown—What won't work?

Smythe—Hypnotism. Tried it on the butcher. Looked at him fixedly until I had his undivided attention, then said very slowly and with emphasis: "That—bill—is—paid."

Brown—And what did the butcher do?

Smythe—He said: "You're—a—liar."—Exchange.

Experiments in Cotton Dyeing.

(Continued from Page 8)

grouping (e. g., salicylic acid) as an end component did not give increased fastness to light by copper treatment, although the shade was saddened.

The use of the same test previously recommended for detection of copper in textile fabrics has proved of considerable value. It may be used for the detection of copper in the dyed shades given by certain commercial dyes possessing exceptional fastness to light, and also for tracing stains, or sad or unduly flat shades, to the influence of copper vessels or fittings connected with the dyeing. In such cases the shade of the true dyestuff may be restored by a treatment with oxalic acid, and frequently the addition of this acid to the bath nullifies the action of the copper, the true shade being dyed.

Take-Up Motion For Looms.

(Continued from Page 7)

For the purpose of simplifying the setting up of a loom, and securing the loom to the floor very firmly, each of the feet 50 is provided with two opposite surfaces 51 which converge toward each other and enter between two similar converging surfaces 52 on a pair of lugs 53 which are integral with a bottom plate 54 on which the foot rests. These lugs are located on opposite ends of said plate so as to receive the surfaces 71 between them. The foot is provided with a perforation 56 and the plate with a registering perforation 57, one of which is large enough to afford a slight play for receiving a fastening bolt 58. In setting up the frame two plates 54 at one end are driven up to fit the slanting surfaces on two feet and the nut on the bolt 58 tightened up: Then these two plates are fastened to the floor by bolts 59 passing through openings 60 in the plate. During this time the opposite feet rest on two corresponding plates and when the first two feet have been fastened the other two plates are driven up tight and fastened in the same way. This affords a very simple way of setting the frame up on the floor, and as the surfaces 52 on opposite sides or ends of the loom are set up oppositely it will be seen that they brace against each other, thus assisting in holding the frame firmly in position.

WANT position as superintendent. 27 years mill experience. 8 years on present position. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 146.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy goods but would prefer box loom job. Have filled former positions satisfactorily and can get production at low cost. Address No. 147.

WANT position as superintendent in North Carolina, South Carolina or Northern Georgia. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 148.

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Under order of Court the property of the AMERICAN WAREHOUSE CO. will be sold at public auction on the 10th day of April, 1912, at 11 a. m. The property consists of the main factory building, together with machinery belonging thereto, the storage warehouse of the Company and the tenement houses of the Company. The minimum bid that can be accepted in accordance with the order of the Court is \$140,000 and certified check for \$14,000 must be deposited by successful bidder immediately after the property is knocked down to him.

For further details apply to

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WANT position as superintendent or carder in a large mill. 15 years experience as carder. 4 years as superintendent. Experienced on both plain and fancies. Best of references. Address No. 150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in a good mill. Have had eleven years experience on plain and check work. Address No. 151.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position as overseer for four years. Have had good experience on Draper, Crompton Knowles and dobby looms. Good references. Will not consider less than \$3.50. Address No. 153.

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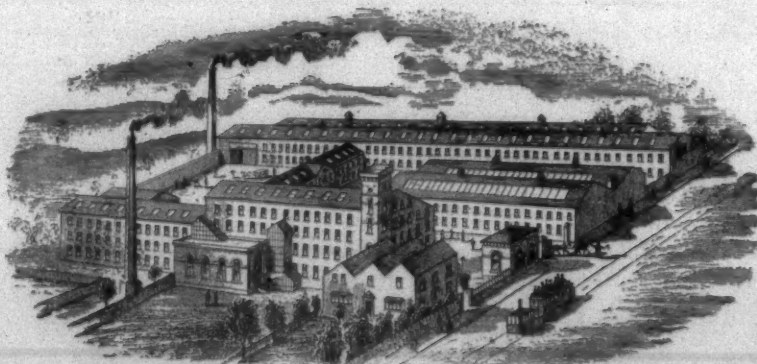
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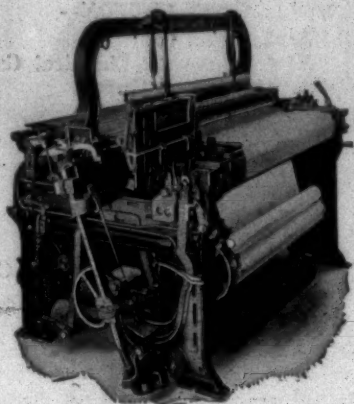
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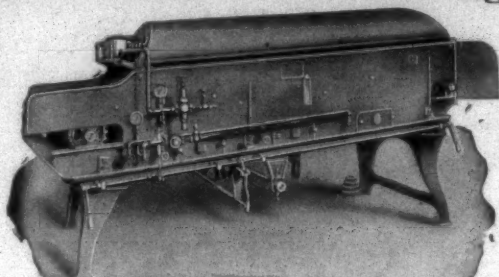
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